

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 98

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
West Fourth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGO MINTRELLS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Dan Bryant.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourth street.—INDIGO, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Link May.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 46 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street.—VISIONS OF THE HOUR, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Managerie open at 10 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BO- RAN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway.—DUTY CROCKETT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Mayo.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHT DAYS, at 8 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Eighteenth avenue and Twenty-third street.—AHMED, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.
HENRY V., at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Rignold.

LYCUM THEATRE.
Fourth street, near Sixth avenue.—LA JOLIE PARFUMIERE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street.—NEGO MINTRELLS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
Eight street, between Second and Third avenues.— VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Fourth street.—CONCERT REHEARSAL, at 8 P. M.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.
Broadway.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Montagna.

COLONSEUM.
Broadway and Third street.—PARIS BY NIGHT. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.

DE GARMO HALL.
Evenings with the Great Musicians, at 8 P. M. J. N. Patton.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third street.—THE BLACK HAND, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

QUADRUPEL SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be clear and warmer.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were firmer. Foreign exchange was steady. Gold was steady at 114½. Money easy on call at 3 per cent.

THE NEW JERSEY SENATE refuses to allow clergymen of all denominations to instruct the inmates of prisons.

THE NEW YORK STATE METHODIST CONFERENCE is in session in Poughkeepsie, but has as yet transacted only routine business.

THE HUDSON may be said to be open at last—nearly a month later than usual. Generally we have an open river by St. Patrick's Day, but this has been a hard season.

MATTERS look lively in the Pennsylvania coal regions. It seems to be the yearly burning out of a very smoky and dirty chimney. This coal difficulty is a disgrace to the civilization of as great a State as Pennsylvania.

AND NOW comes the rumor that Charley Ross has been found in Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, in charge of a female fortune teller. The rumor does not appear to be well verified, but we trust it may prove well founded.

THE SARATOGA REGATTA.—The Rowing Association of our colleges met yesterday in Springfield, Mass., and made several important alterations in its constitution and rules. Twelve colleges were represented, and the preliminary arrangements for the Saratoga regatta were completed.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA is having a pleasant time in Italy. He did not go to Rome, probably to avoid any complications with the Pope, who would scarcely have welcomed a guest of Victor Emmanuel, and who, on the other hand, could not well be rude to an Emperor of Catholic Austria. So the ceremonies of the visit were interchanged at Venice. Kaiser William is too old and too feeble to visit Italy, and consequently the Crown Prince and his wife will go in his stead.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.—It is a matter of congratulation that the committees who are now considering the school question on behalf of the Board of Education and the managers of the parochial schools are approaching common ground. The hope is that if this discussion is harmonious and temperate and actuated by the spirit of peace and fair play and proper concession a vexed question may be solved and an issue full of grief, irritation and heart-burning be removed from our politics.

The New Civil Suits Against the Tammany Ring.

Things have suddenly grown very warm for Tweed when he was least expecting it. His counsel have lately argued his claim to release from imprisonment before the Court of Appeals, and have encouraged him to expect a favorable decision. While he has lately been looking forward from day to day for a restoration to personal liberty his vigilant and relentless pursuers have been engaged in secret but energetic preparations for disappointing his hopes and causing the fair trial to turn to dust and ashes in his mouth. If the Court of Appeals decides that he cannot be longer held under the criminal sentence he is destined to find in his release a beginning of new troubles. A favorable decision by that tribunal will not bring him even a temporary respite from confinement, but will merely result in his transfer from the Penitentiary on the Island to the County Jail in the city. He will remain in the firm clutches of the law and gain a still more bitter experience that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

This new stroke has fallen on him with the suddenness of a thunderbolt. He probably had no suspicion of it until the pardon of Ingersoll was announced and its motive explained. At the very time when his counsel were arguing, with great force and ability, before the Court of Appeals, that he has already suffered the full measure of punishment which the law allows, the Attorney General of the State and his vigorous assistants were silently weaving about him a legal net from which there is no chance of escape. The pardon of Ingersoll, which has at length brought out the secret, was deferred until the legal trap was fully set, into which Tweed will step the moment he emerges from his prison doors, if the Court of Appeals should throw them open. The arrangements are fully completed, and this great offender will not enjoy one moment of freedom, let the court of last resort decide as it may in abridging his term under the criminal sentence. He will leave the Island in custody of a Sheriff and pass at once from the cell of a felon to the cell of a defrauder. His case has something of the painful interest of a tragedy; but "rigid law cries out 'tis just," and it is to be hoped that this example of righteous retribution will serve as a warning and a terror to evil-doers for generations to come. The atmosphere of official life needs purification, and the sound, moral feeling of the community will strongly indorse the faithful zeal of Governor Tilden and his powerful coadjutor, Mr. O'Connor, in turning the stream of justice into this foul Augean stable and performing a labor more worthy of renown than any of the feats of Hercules. Nothing short of the full execution of the law against the abusers of public trusts can render official life in this country again wholesome and pure after the long debauch which has tainted it with infamy. The unsparring execution of justice upon men like Tweed has become the most urgent of public necessities, and the public conscience will indorse all the security which the new law authorizes and requires.

The great mass of legal papers connected with these new suits which we spread before our readers this morning will put them in possession of all the information needed for forming a correct judgment of the proceedings in their present stage. It will be seen by the date of most of the affidavits (March 20) that not a day was lost after the passage of the Civil Remedies acts in making proper preparations for these new suits. A great deal of time and effort were necessary for getting the papers in a condition to be sworn to, and it is only by marvellous diligence and energy that they could have been completed at so early a date, which shows that the eminent movers of these prosecutions are thoroughly in earnest. It will be perceived by a perusal of the documents that there is no loophole of escape for Tweed, provided properly can be found now for satisfying the judgment of the Court when it shall be rendered. In this view we call particular attention to the affidavit of Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, one of the lawyers employed in the former abortive civil suits. Mr. Peckham states on oath that, so far as he knows, none of the defendants in the former civil suits ever attempted to dispute in court the truth of the facts on which the suits were founded. Neither Tweed nor Ingersoll took the stand to testify in his own behalf, and not a witness was summoned nor a document produced to prove that the alleged frauds were not actually committed. The defendants in the former suits rested their whole case on a point of law. The point of law was that suits for the recovery of the money could not be brought by the State, but only by the county, the State as a suing party having no standing in court. The defendants stood on this legal technicality, and they were well advised by their counsel, as the Court of Appeals sustained this plea and decided in their favor on this purely technical ground. But the Civil Remedies acts struck away this prop, and if the members of the Ring cannot successfully controvert the facts they have not an inch of ground to stand upon.

The facts are supported by impregnable evidence. On this point we advise readers who would understand the strength of the case against Tweed to examine the affidavits of Governor Tilden and his clerk, Mr. Smith, who assisted him in conducting his investigation of the Broadway Bank accounts in 1871. If any evidence was ever absolutely conclusive this is. It admits of no answer, and no member of the Ring ever undertook to answer it, either in court or out of court. So far as the great fact of theft is concerned, and so far as the personal distribution of the plunder is concerned, the evidence is simply crushing. Had the state of the law when the former civil suits were tried been what it is now since the Civil Remedies acts were passed the stolen money would have been long ago recovered, so far as property could have been found for the officers of the law to seize. At present the law is adequate and the facts are beyond dispute, so that there can be no possible doubt as to the termination of these suits in the courts. The only difficulty to be apprehended relates to the sufficiency of the property for satisfying the judgments which the courts will render. It is, in the highest degree improbable that the full six millions will ever be recovered, because that amount of property cannot be got hold of. But, so far as property belonging to the defendants can be found, it

will promptly be taken possession of before the trial of the suits. It will be seen by the documents that Judge Davis has already issued a warrant of attachment against all the property of Tweed, which will retain it in the control of the Court until the suit against him is decided. A warrant has also been issued for his arrest under the new law, which will be executed the moment the decision of the Court of Appeals is announced, if it should release him from the criminal sentence. No offender was ever more inextricably in the toils of the law than Tweed is at this moment. Those members of the Ring who have fled to parts unknown are in no personal danger, but if they have left any property in this city which can be traced and identified it will pretty certainly go toward satisfying judgments against the owners. But no warrant of attachment has yet been issued except against the property of Tweed, the arch-leader of the infamous Ring.

True Political Criticism.

The decision of Connecticut upon the question of the third term illustrates the value of judgment and sincerity in political criticism. When, two years ago, President Grant ran against Greeley for the Presidency, he was elected by an extraordinary majority. Yet those who remember that canvass will recall the bitterness which marked it and the extraordinary number of stories and accusations invented about the President, the charges against him of nepotism, idleness, gift-taking, incompetence. There never was a canvass for the Presidency in which the successful candidate was more thoroughly denounced. The democratic press and the other opposition journals united in their efforts and assailed the character of the President. And General Grant himself was so moved by these assaults and so gratified by their fertility that, with questionable taste, he returned his thanks to the people of the country in his inaugural address for having "vindicated" him.

The question may be asked why a canvass like that for the Presidency failed, while recent canvasses, especially in the November elections in the Middle States and in the spring elections in New England, have proved so marked a success. We will give the reasons. The canvass for the Presidency was based upon insincerity, folly and meanness. The recent canvass was animated by a great overhanging national idea. The American people, when they were told that Grant got drunk and appointed his relatives to office, and sailed around in a revenue cutter, and liked junketing, and took presents, said to themselves: "This is simply the malice and envy of impotent newspapers, and so long as the President attends to the business of the country well he may drink what he pleases. Let him appoint his relatives to office! It is his privilege, and probably we would do the same thing." So that these stories fell upon the canvass as purposeless as the leaves of autumn fall upon the ground. They were blown away by the first gust. But when the people were told that the third term idea was gradually assuming importance; when they saw the President surrounded by himself by men who cared for nothing but their personal advantage; when they saw the growth of that spirit of Caesarism which had destroyed the republics in France and Spain, and threatened sure destruction to America, they recognized that the time had come for imperative and prompt action. Consequently, when the campaign gave expression to their feelings it wrote the condemnation of Grant.

The lesson from this is that in our politics, as in our business and social life, the Americans are a generous people. They do not believe in meanness and injustice either in criticism or in business. A President is sure of support so long as he is a reasonably good officer and supports the constitution and the traditions of the Republic. It was only when General Grant cast away his duty in this respect that he brought upon himself and his party the condemnation of the people.

The Centennial.

The movement in favor of the Centennial gathers force from hour to hour and rapidly becomes a question affecting the whole nation. One State after another rolls into line, and even laggard New York begins to show the same interest that is seen in States like Nevada and Delaware. There is a proposition to bring to Philadelphia selections of all the beverages not intoxicating used by different countries. This would be of value to the cause of temperance, and we allude to it as one of the unique advantages of the Centennial display. This is a minor point compared to the stimulus that must be given in various ways to scientific investigations, which, from their magnitude, require the co-operation of the civilized nations. An instance of such international observations was afforded by the various expeditions which our own government and several of those of Europe sent last year to observe the transit of Venus. It now seems probable that, in addition to the objects directly obtained by the astronomers, these expeditions may be made to conduce to the organization of a system of international scientific research.

It has been proposed by eminent European astronomers that there should assemble next year at Philadelphia representatives of all the expeditions which observed the transit of Venus, and that they should arrange their instruments and portable observatories on the Exhibition grounds in the same relative positions which they occupied on the surface of the globe on December 9, 1874. The advantages of comparing the different methods and apparatus used by the several nations, and of discussing the results obtained, are obvious. The practical benefits that would result would also be very great. For instance, there might be arranged, much more satisfactorily than by correspondence, the basis of the work to be done at the next transit of Venus in 1892. Again, such an attraction would undoubtedly assemble astronomers from all parts of the world, and their meetings near departure in that science might probably be dated. One such convention would generate others. The astronomical congress might be succeeded by one on meteorology, which might bring about that uniformity of instruments and observations which are essential to the development of the science.

The occasion is a grand one that cannot recur for years, if ever; and the Centennial

ought to be utilized as much for the advancement of science as for that of commerce and industry. The meeting at Boston yesterday and the news from France indicate how the Centennial is progressing at home and abroad.

Our Embassy from Rome.

There was something exceedingly pleasant and gracious in the courtesies extended to the embassy which arrived from Rome on Tuesday bearing the appointment of Cardinal McCloskey. These ceremonies are so many expressions of civilization, and, although we may question the taste of some things done the exact propriety of the speeches of men in a high state of hospitality and religious enthusiasm, the spirit which animated the transaction was noble. We have looked with interest and favor upon the growing tendency of the Roman Church toward America and liberal institutions. Now, although America is a Protestant country and strongly governed by the traditions of the Protestant Church, the influence of the Roman Church upon the world is so prodigious that we cannot but regard with favor every manifestation of a growing disposition toward liberal institutions upon the part of its rulers. In this sense the ceremonies attending the presentation to the Cardinal of the insignia of his new rank, which are elsewhere described, will be read with deep attention by the people without regard to their faith.

It is this view, and the belief that the appointment of the Cardinal will be received in this truly catholic spirit, that makes us question the wisdom of a speech made by Major Kelley in welcoming Mr. Roncetti. What was the use of denouncing Italy as ruled by "impious" men, and Germany as "the infidel German Empire?" Italy, whatever its present form of government, is a country almost universally Catholic, and it is not the best taste for citizens of a Protestant nation like America to insult a Catholic nation like Italy with the phrase "impious." And it should not be forgotten that the German Empire, "infidel" as it is, has under its dominion Catholic nations like Bavaria, whose devotion to the principles of the Church is as steadfast as that of Major Kelley. If Protestant Germany can be called "infidel" what shall we call Protestant America, which the Pope now honors? How is Germany any more "infidel" than the United States? This wild method of talking, this utilizing of a simple religious ceremony to give expression to political antipathies, is a misfortune which threatens all public speakers while in a state of religious enthusiasm. The danger of demonstrations of this kind is that they will make the Cardinalate misunderstood. So far as America is concerned, the appointment of a distinguished citizen to the highest honor in the gift of the Pope is a courtesy so unusual that every citizen will look upon it with respect, no matter what his religion may be. The ceremonies attending the elevation of Cardinal McCloskey to his new dignity promise to be of the most interesting character—interesting not alone to his own Church, but to all Americans. We have seen no disposition to regard the appointment with any other feelings than those of kindness and appreciation. Therefore, what good end is to be gained by enthusiasts, by people who might be called professional Catholics—just as we have in this city professional Irishmen and professional Germans, men who live upon their religion and nationality—flaunting in the face of the Protestant sentiment of the country offensive speeches, and giving a tone to the whole ceremony that must offend all but extreme believers in the Catholic faith?

It is singular also that while the Holy Father should be leaning toward republicanism and democratic forms of government in the temporal policy of his Church, here in New York his faithful followers should break into unseemly and uncontrolled admiration of the royal power once wielded by Pius IX. He has given a Cardinal to New York, and now proposes to give the same dignity to Baltimore. The Catholics of New York should learn what the Holy Father teaches them, that henceforth Catholicism means republicanism. They should see that His Holiness looks above the insincere support given to him by selfish kings and princes to the aid of the people. They should study the policy of Rome and learn that the effect of the pending controversy in Germany, Italy and Spain is to gradually drive the Church into the arms of the democracy. If they would pause for a moment and think they would see that there could be no event in our modern civilization more fraught with important consequences to the peace of the world than such a union. Once let the Church of Rome, its chief speaking as the infallible successor of St. Peter, say that the papacy henceforward believes in the people, and not in princes, and there is not a crown in Europe worth more than its value as crude metal on a pawnbroker's counter. Therefore, if our Catholic friends in New York were wise they would accept this embassy, not as the representative of a deposed monarchy, but as the ambassadors of a new and growing power in the Roman Church—the power of democracy allied to the Holy See.

How to Secure Honesty in Office.

Mr. Charles O'Connor states very succinctly the theory that the best way to make corruption in government impossible is to reduce the sphere of government, or, in the words given by our reporter as the great lawyer's own, "to reduce the action of government to the narrow limits of absolute necessity." Perhaps half the thought of political philosophy has been given to the solution of the problem thus dealt with. An incredible amount of ingenuity has been exercised in the continuance of administrative systems that should make the administrators honest in spite of certain human tendencies to the contrary, and it has been found easier to secure nearly every other point in politics than this. Indeed, the general despair at the results of this effort is summed up in the declaration that systems themselves are of no consequence, but "that which is best administered is best." Our whole theory of government has been to reduce the danger to a minimum by the process indicated by Mr. O'Connor; but that is not a remedy for the evil. Indeed, Mr. O'Connor's response avoids the problem; it begs the question. Governments must exist; and in municipal communities, such as ours, the extent of the governing machinery must be very great when restricted to the narrowest possible limits, while, taking the country together, with all its cities and all the States and

the general government, the aggregate of its operations, if reduced to a mere police basis, would still be enormous; and certainly of such extent that the possible corruption might continue to appall the honest mind. It is, moreover, doubtful if the corruption is even lessened by the process indicated. No doubt the State is enormously robbed in the operation of the canals; but the railroads are built and operated by private interests, and yet it would need no great ingenuity to show that the corruption in public office which is the direct result of the expenditure of railway capital is quite as great as that which has rotted away the vitality of the canal administration. States must have certain things, as court houses, capitols, jails and great lines of communication, and it must either operate the latter or define the relations to the people of those who do operate them, and whether the servants of the people betray their trust in paying the labor to make these things, or in paying for the things when made, or in defining the privileges of great monopolies, the result is the same. Your pocket will be picked if you get in bad company, and it is to be picked it matters little whether the money be taken from your vest pocket or your pantaloons pocket or your coat pocket, and the only rule in such a case is not to get in bad company. So the only hope of safety against corruption is in public morality and a higher standard of official life.

Rapid Transit as a Duty.

From our information it looks as if there is a railroad Ring in Albany as powerful as the Canal Ring, and combining to paralyze rapid transit. This Ring is striving to make any legislation looking toward a steam railway over Manhattan Island impossible. There is a bill before the House in reference to a tunnel under the Hudson River, so as to enable trains from the South and West to come to New York Island, and thus avoid the irritations and the delays of ferry travel, especially in winter. Although there is an evident and natural feeling in favor of such a tunnel, thus far the question has been buried. The theory that this is the work of Mr. Vanderbilt, who desires to keep all trains from the island unless they come to his depot, is incredible, especially when we remember that the city bears so large a part of the expense of his Fourth avenue improvement. The argument in favor of this generous action on the part of the city toward Mr. Vanderbilt was that there was a great advantage to the people in the building of this line from Forty-second street to the river. The same argument applies to the tunnel. The great lines that connect New York with the South and West should come directly to the island. Every improvement that does away with the river travel is an advantage to the city. For this reason, in discussing this question of rapid transit, we have always supported it upon the highest grounds—not in the interest of New Jersey, Long Island or Westchester—but for the good of New York. Rapid transit will be attained, not when we have a steam line from the Battery to the Harlem River, but when we have a tunnel to New Jersey, a suspension bridge to Brooklyn, and a steam road to Westchester. The people should have constant and uninterrupted access to all the country surrounding the city. Newark and Flushing are as much our suburbs as Yonkers and New Rochelle. And the statesmen who now control the destinies of New York will secure rapid transit in its largest and most necessary sense when they enable us to cross the rivers in winter and summer weather.

This being the duty of the party in power, the Governor should begin by making a war upon the railway Ring that now holds Albany in the severe grip of an unreasonable monopoly. We are willing to do what we can to strengthen the railways, so long as they are a benefit to the people. They cease to be so when they insist upon stifling all legislation that is not directly in their interest. The surest way of developing a "granger" and "anti-monopoly" spirit so powerful that it will abolish all the railway privileges granted by the Legislature is to persist in this attempt to prevent rapid transit. The necessity of securing rapid transit is as great as that which inspired the Erie Canal. The Erie Canal became necessary to the development of the State. Its completion was the beginning of the career of greatness which for a half century has attended this Commonwealth. De Witt Clinton was statesman enough to see this, and politician enough to secure it. The time has come for the performance of a duty as imperative—the duty of lifting the metropolis out of the slough of despond into which it has fallen. It is intolerable that this should be prevented by any selfish railway Ring in the Legislature. Our hope is that the Governor will take courage from the success which has attended his war upon the Tammany and Canal rings, and teach the railway men that they cannot under any circumstances be permitted to interfere with a policy that is necessary to the grandeur of the metropolis. Let us hope that the new measure introduced in the Assembly yesterday by Mr. Kennedy will help to remove a portion of the affliction of New York by giving us a railroad, as well as a scheme to build one.

The Green-listed Senator.

Since Comptroller Green's official life was saved by the defeat of the Costigan bill in the State Senate that functionary has sought the further humiliation of Mayor Wickham by stripping him of a great part of his official authority. The nature of Green's intrigue was divulged by the trap so suddenly sprung upon the democratic members of the Assembly on Tuesday evening under the leadership of ex-Speaker Husted. Husted is a republican, and he would have spoiled his game if he had offered the bill himself. So, with the aid of Green's lobbyists, he made a tool of a democratic member, Mr. Miller, of Orange, who smuggled in the bill without exciting suspicions of its character. "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" Messrs. Green and Husted are as peculiar as the heathen Chinee. Their trick of getting this bill offered by a rural democratic member would have been "a flash in the pan" if by "ways that are dark" they had not secured that portion of the democrats who voted against the Costigan bill, and are known in Albany by the nickname of "The black horse cavalry." There were twenty democrats who voted with Husted and the republicans to put this new bill on the first steps toward its passage. The purpose of the bill, as described in our Albany despatches

yesterday, was to alter the city charter by stripping Mayor Wickham of a great part of his authority and transferring it to Comptroller Green. It abolishes the Department of Public Works, degrades General Porter into a mere street commissioner, and vests the appointment of various city officers in the Comptroller instead of the Mayor.

Mr. Green has oversteer the mark. His scheme cannot succeed unless the public has formed a mistaken estimate of Governor Tilden, who, we are confident, will never sanction so barefaced a trick. But the Green-Husted plan of operations is evident enough. They built their hopes upon those democratic members of Assembly who voted against the Costigan bill, hoping to recruit the black horse cavalry by a few more recreant democrats. If, by such a manoeuvre, they could get through the Assembly the bill for transferring a great part of the Mayor's powers to the Comptroller they had no doubt of its passage by the republican Senate, and they relied on Governor Tilden's friendship for Green to secure its approval. The Governor can never sign such a bill. In the first place it would be unworthy of his character to indorse such a trick; and in the next place he cannot afford to disrupt the democratic party of the State, as his approval of this bill would inevitably do. We are confident he will wash his hands of so disreputable a juggle.

The surprising part of this affair is the ability of Green and Husted to capture and control twenty democratic members. This recreancy is probably a consequence of the unfaithfulness of the democratic organs to the principle of home rule, which they advocated with noisy zeal in the canvass and abandoned as soon as the Legislature met. The black horse cavalry, who voted against the Costigan bill without a word of rebuke or censure from the home rule organs, thought it would be safe to go still further in support of Green. The apology of the home rule organs for deserting their principles when the Legislature met is lame enough. The substance of this defence is that the Senate being republican there was no chance of passing the Costigan bill, and that it would have been a waste of ink and effort to support it. By the same rule hard money and free trade, the other capital articles of the democratic creed, must be as coolly abandoned when Congress meets. The plea for no longer keeping up a bowing acquaintance with these old friends will be doubly strong, because instead of merely an adverse Senate, which obstructed home rule at Albany, there will be in Washington both a hostile Senate and a hostile Executive. The same apology which was offered for hiding in the rear while the home rule battle was fought in Albany will serve even better to excuse the dumb silence of the same organs on the great questions of hard money and free trade when these come up in Congress during the next two years. "Call you this backing your friends?" It is safe to assume that there cannot be many admirers of the practice of raising a great cry for certain principles while an election is pending, and then inventing excuses for showing them "a fair pair of heels" when they come to be pressed as practical measures in a legislative body.

THE QUESTION of woman's rights has been considered in the House of Commons upon a bill to enable unmarried women to vote for members of Parliament. One of the arguments against the measure was that the "agitation emanated from turbulent women in America." Another was that it would enfranchise "immoral women." Why immoral men should have rights that are denied to immoral women is a question that did not come into the debate. On the division 153 members voted in favor of the measure, and among them Mr. Disraeli. This is a very strong vote, especially in the Tory Parliament of conservative England.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mayor Samuel C. Cobb, of Boston, is registered at the Windsor Hotel.
Vice President Henry Wilson left this city last evening for Washington.
Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
General S. C. Armstrong, of Virginia, is among the late arrivals at Barnum's Hotel.
The Marquis de Chambrun, of Washington, has apartments at the Union Square Hotel.
Bishop Thomas F. Hendricks, of Providence, arrived last evening at the Grand Central Hotel.
General John C. Robinson, of Birmingham, has taken up his residence at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Inspector General Randolph B. Marcy, United States Army, is quartered at the New York Hotel.
Mr. Edmund D. Tucker has been appointed Vice Consul at Halifax, N. S., for Norway and Sweden.
Lieutenant Commander Henry H. Gorringe, United States Navy, is stopping at the Hoffman House.

Kladderadatsch says the only way horses can go out of Germany into France is with Uhlans on them.

Mr. De Peste, the newly appointed Dutch Minister at Washington, is sojourning at the Hotel Brunswick.

Mr. Franklin Haven, Jr., United States Assistant Treasurer at Boston, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Allan Rutherford, Third Auditor of the Treasury, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening from Washington.

Belgium is apparently the little lamb who disturbs the water of the stream from which the Prussian wolf says he wishes to drink.

General Adam Baidan, United States Consul General at London, arrived from Liverpool in the steamship China and is at the Brevoort House.

Senator Newton Booth, of California, who has been visiting friends in New England, arrived from Boston last evening at the Sturtevant House.

Even as Peter B. used to catch the country republicans of the Legislature, so have the players of the republican game now caught the country democrats.

Judge Loring, of Massachusetts, who has been a member of the United States Court of Claims for many years, has signified his intention of resigning next summer.

The first part of the sale of the racing stud of Mr. A. Fould took place at Paris March 13, and realized 75,000 francs. The highest price paid for a single animal was \$3,000.

London's newest entertainment is a "soiree of hardtongues," in which a professor of the art performed on chosen heads before the public with the skill and artistic sense with which Paganini performed on the fiddle.

The detronement of Isabelle, the flower girl of the Paris Jockey club, is a sensation in the gay city. This "girl" is forty years old, stout, very dark, somewhat rich and mean enough not to support her mother. There are four or five other flower girls in Paris. They all get rich and wear diamonds in their ears.

Sergeant Ballantyne, who defended "the claimant" in his first trial, has now got another queer client. He has gone all the way to India to defend the Gulowar of Baroda, charged with attempting to poison the British Resident in his dominions. Ballantyne was received with great enthusiasm by the natives.